



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, 1877.

The cyclone, of whose approach the signal service had previously given notice, struck us yesterday, and seems to have been very general in its attentions, as accounts of its ravages come from all quarters. In this city, and the country immediately surrounding, the damage occasioned by the wind and rain, and that manifested itself this morning in the shape of broken chimneys and roofs, prostrated telegraph poles, felled trees, and flooded low lands, was by no means slight, and in some cases fell heavily upon those who could ill afford to sustain it. The storm exceeded in violence any that had occurred during the preceding five years, and if it was, as some assert, a delayed equinoxial, it certainly had nursed its wrath and kept it warm. In Baltimore, according to the American of that city, it was presaged by the flight of wild geese and swans to the southward. Whether that be really so will not be determined until the notes of these birds can be translated into human language, and consequently must remain among the uncertainties for some time to come, at least, unless the New York Herald, which has now discovered the true source of the Nile, shall devote its energies to the settlement of the question. Until then, however, if our weather prognosticators continue to be limited to the signal service corps and wild geese, we shall rely the more confidently upon the former, especially as it gave us forty-eight hours notice of the approach of the storm which nearly washed us out of house and home, yesterday, and to whose warnings we shall pay better heed in future.

A small workmen's party was organized in Richmond last evening upon a platform prepared by Mr. J. V. Raddy. While the republican party had an existence in Virginia Mr. Raddy was one of its firm supporters, but now, as that party in the State is dead, it seems that he, like the leaders of his old party in other sections of the State, impelled by the motive of anything to beat the conservatives, has taken position in the fore front of the workmen's party.

The readjusters' call for a convention to meet at Charlottesville yesterday and nominate a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in place of Gen. Walker, whose name they say they intend to scratch from the Conservative ticket, was not heeded—at least no delegates were present, and no convention was held. The special opposition to Gen. Walker is unjustifiable, and, we hope and believe, will subside before the election.

From Washington.
[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1877.

I called at the Postoffice Department yesterday and had a very satisfactory interview with Col. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, on the subject of letting the contract for the great Southern mail between Washington and New Orleans. He stated that the department had decided to give the contract to the line that made the best time, closest and most reliable connections. He said the mail was at present transported by the Virginia Midland and Kenesaw line, via Lynchburg and Knoxville. He gave an objection, and a most important one, why the Richmond and Danville line should not have it, because they did not make sure connections—they had missed six Southern connections in ten days. In view of this unreliable state of things the department would have to contract with the line that could make the time and insure close connections; this the Virginia Midland had done via the Kenesaw route, with satisfactory results up to the present time.

This does not speak very much for the management of the Richmond and Danville line. Through passengers will follow the adopted mail line of all railroads.

Col. Vail seems to be disposed to act fairly and impartially in all such matters, but looks strictly to the interest of the government, and the people generally, whose interest he is entrusted to watch.

CANDIDATES FOR DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Col. John H. Patterson, the present Doorkeeper of the U. S. House of Representatives, will be presented by his delegation for re-election. Col. Patterson is one of Jersey's best types of a true democrat. He has held at different times various offices of trust and emolument in his native State, where he has been for years a warm and zealous leader of the democratic party in Monmouth county. He has made a good officer in the capacity to which he was elected by the 44th Congress. He comes into the field well endorsed by a large delegation of old members from the South, among whom he is very popular.

Baltimore presents one of her favorite sons in the person of Col. Henry McCoy. He has arrived in the city and taken quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel where he will receive his friends in his usual characteristic style of politeness and civility. His good judgment and political sagacity have caused him to take rank among the leading politicians of the country.

The New York Democracy.

Upon the assembling of the State Democratic Convention of New York yesterday evening a resolution was adopted that the democracy of New York send greeting to the democracy of New Jersey, and congratulate the voters of that State on the nomination of the patriot and soldier, General George B. McClellan.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Clarkson N. Potter for permanent chairman. Mr. Potter addressed the convention as follows:

The honorable gentleman who discharged the difficult duty of presiding over your organization in his opening address naturally referred to the great wrong which has been done to the democratic party and to popular government in excluding from office that great statesman whom the people had selected for their Chief Magistrate, a wrong due to unconstitutional protection of fraudulent returning boards by Federal troops and to the regulation by Congress of its duty of determining the disputed electoral votes to a commission. It is indeed as fortunate as unexpected that the minority candidate thus wrongfully installed in place should have adopted a course towards the Southern States at once constitutional and wise and just. Whatever may have been the motives which influenced him, whether a just and lofty patriotism or a mere selfish calculation as to what was the better policy for himself and his party, it yet remains that the course he has pursued toward the South was the only wise and just, and, as we think, the only constitutional course for him to adopt, and I feel that the wrong that was done to the democracy in declaring him to be elected, and the danger of our institutions arising from the methods by which that result was procured, I also remember that in respect to his actions now that he is installed in office, he is entitled to be treated with justice and judged with fairness; but while commending as I do the conduct of the President towards the South, we should not forget that self-government by the permission of any man is toleration, but not freedom, for you will observe that we owe it to the accidents of the Cincinnati convention that the republicans have installed as Chief Magistrate one disposed to deal wisely and justly with the Southern States instead of one who would pursue the cruel and tyrannical policy of his predecessor. Had that convention selected as their candidate some other of the prominent names before them, we might still have an administration ready to repeat the orders of Duell and Buford toward the loyal citizens of the South, and we might thus have still continued throughout the South the same measures of oppression, the same organization to control the colored vote, the same support of "carpet bag rule," the same effort to make the prosperity of that section subordinate to the political use to which it has been heretofore subjected.

Now, whether greater States shall have the right to govern themselves, or shall be kept under the rule of Congress and Chamberlains by the aid of Federal troops, is a question that ought not to be left dependent on any man's will nor to the accidental choice of any convention. Such things ought to be settled by law, and beyond discretion, and while we may well be thankful that since discretion is to be used, it has fallen into the hands of those that use it as wisely and justly as Mr. Hayes has done in this regard, we shall nevertheless discharge our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to good government, until we have done our part to put an end to a condition of things that admits of such abuse, that puts the protection of the people of all the States against military usurpation and carpet bag government under fixed and impartial laws, and removed beyond the discretion or volition of any man. But the action of the President toward the South is not the only part of his conduct which has been remarkable. Although more dependent upon the support of the officeholders than perhaps any President who preceded him, since his majority in three principal States hardly equalled the number of Federal officeholders, yet he declared that the patronage for which his followers contended should not be given them. Whether, if this be really meant, his party will sustain him it may well be doubted. Already leading republicans declare this purpose to be impracticable and to be a mere bluff. His order against the participation of officials in politics is defied and his action denounced and repudiated at the convention of his party in the chief State of the Union. Far be it from me to speak of the President's action without respect. The evils arising from our system of civil service and from the magnitude of the Federal patronage are indeed so great that honest effort to rid of them ought to be favored, and for myself, I say that I heartily respect the President and his advisers in just so far as they are earnestly and honestly endeavoring to carry into effect the reform to which they make claim. But should he succeed in withholding from his followers the patronage to secure which they outraged the whole system of free government, the cure for existing evils would still be uncertain, the cure for existing evils would still be uncertain, the cure for existing evils would still be uncertain.

Here, again, republican reform proposals only personal reform proposals. Doubtless the personal government by Hayes is better than personal government by Grant; but the reform proposed is not one in administration. No one believes that had the choice of the Convention at Cincinnati fallen upon Mr. Conkling, Mr. Morton or Mr. Blaine we should have heard anything of such a method of disposing of Federal patronage as is proposed by the President; and therefore if the President can effect such a reform it will be purely a personal and temporary one, beginning and ending with him. No, we shall never see real civil service reform until we have a change in the power of appointments. When an end is put to the centralization of all appointments in the President, distributing the appointment of local officers in some way to localities, and making the tenure of subordinate officers for a fixed time, the evil of this enormous Executive patronage will be ended—its patronage government, and its rule of a civilized monarch, and yet which was in the beginning so insignificant and unforeseen that the fathers failed to make any provision in respect to it whatever. From the beginning of the Government there has been but one permanent party—that great democratic party which you represent. It is the party of the limited and localized Government. Its duty and purpose should be to secure rights and remove abuses by law. To that end it ought, as I think, to take steps which will make such contrivances as Returning Boards forbidden, such interference by Federal troops as that in Louisiana impossible, to make such changes in the fundamental law as shall limit the power of the President over appointments, and regulate the tenure of office by law and not by party zeal or executive whim, but, as I think, should go beyond even this and, increasing the increased power which with increasing centralization and wealth have come to Congress should strive for such changes in the fundamental law as shall restrict the power of Congress over private claims, subsidies, grants and all kinds of personal and special legislation, as it has been found necessary to limit the legislatures of the great States, and should carry out the principles of the fathers by conforming the provisions of the Constitution to existing evils and to the present condition of things.

The following is the platform adopted: The people having in the last Presidential contest elected by an overwhelming popular and a clear electoral majority the democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, and the will of the nation thus constitutionally declared having been wickedly and boldly nullified by means of the grossest usurpation and fraud of Returning Boards, protected and adopted if not instigated by the party in possession of the Government, and rendered practicable by a threatening array of military forces.

Resolved, That at this, the first convention of the democrats of this State held since the consummation of the great evil done to the interest of constitutional government and to the vindication and protection of the sacred right of the people to choose their rulers, this demonstration with the warmest indignation this denunciation of the usurpation of the right of the people to choose their rulers, and we do hereby denounce, condemn and hold it up to universal execration.

Resolved, That this duty of setting a mark of infamy upon this transaction and preventing any quiet forgetfulness or easy condonation of it from raising a tempting precedent for future outrages rests especially and peculiarly upon the democratic party of this State, one of whose most illustrious leaders was the President actually chosen by the nation.

Resolved, That the late House of Representatives deserves thanks of all patriots and lovers of liberty for their just refusal in the exercise of the most ancient and valuable privilege belonging to representatives of the people, in all constitutional government, to appropriate money for support of soldiers to be used in the illegal and despotic oppression of citizens in any portion of the Republic.

Resolved, That the present national administration by its withdrawal of troops from the South and its cessation from mischievous, unconstitutional and oppressive interference with the internal affairs of States has, without respect, reversed the vicious precedents of the republican party, followed the course marked out by the Federal Constitution, and to which the democrats stand pledged, and to which the democratic party of all good citizens, the following principles set forth in the platform adopted in 1871, now thrice endorsed by large majorities of the voters of this State—Gold, silver, the only legal tender; no currency convertible with coin; steady steps toward specie payments; no public debt; the honest payment of the public debt in coin; a sacred preservation of the public faith; revenue reform; a tariff for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies; home rule to local and local self-government; no power entrusted to private servants, municipal, State and Federal; no centralization; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation, no partial taxation; official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal penalties; no private ownership of public land; no corporate franchises granted by the State always subject to the power of the State in the interest of the people; the party in power responsible for all legislation while in power; economy in the public expenses; labor may be lightly taxed, but not the grant of subsidies by the Government to corporations or individuals for the construction of railroads or other internal improvements as unnecessary and beyond the scope of Federal power and inevitably productive of monopoly.

Resolved, That we congratulate the whole people of this State that notwithstanding the sufferings to which the laboring classes have been for years subjected, in spite of their failure to obtain remunerative employment, and the bitter privations they have endured, they have endured the most part with patience, without disorder or violation of the public peace, and we declare that it is through the beneficent operation of equal and just laws, favoring no one class at the expense of another, a step toward the realization of the rights of the people to the schemes of grasping monopolies, and a decrease of public expenditures and taxation to the lowest practicable point that the laboring classes of the country, with whom the democratic party has always strongly and justly sympathized, are now so free and equal and permanent relief.

The following ticket was nominated:—For Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach; Comptroller, Frederick P. Olcott; Treasurer, James Maclean; Attorney General, Augustus Schomaker; State Engineer and Surveyor, Horatio Seymour, Jr.

The Storm.
Last night's storm did a great deal of damage in the vicinity of Chester, Pa. Crozier's mills, at Upland, three in number, were flooded by the bursting of West branch and Knowlton dams, in Chester creek. Several hundred of the mills' hands will be without work in consequence. The trains on the Baltimore Central railroad are greatly delayed by washouts, and telegraphic communication with them is broken. A number of schooners, sailing from the mouth of Chester creek, were wrecked, and the small boats in the river in Chester were destroyed. The loss is roughly estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

The storm reached New York yesterday afternoon, and in the evening became furious. The weather is clear, however, this morning. There was also a very high tide yesterday, which, with the torrents of rain and gale, did much damage along the water fronts. The storm also did damage in Newark, N. J., Jersey City and Brooklyn. The storm also interfered with ferry and railroad travel. The Locust Hill oil works, at Williamsburg, caught fire at 9 o'clock last night and were damaged to the amount of \$15,000.

The steamer Bristol, which arrived at New York this morning from Newport, did not strike the heavy gale until after passing both Point Judith and Gull Island, at about one o'clock, when it was exceedingly dark, with a heavy north wind and sea, which continued until four o'clock this morning. The Bristol passed the steamer Massachusetts, of the Providence line, at 12:20 last night, near Little Gull light, at the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound. The Massachusetts was then headed eastward, and was about 25 miles east of Horton's Point. From this fact it is very evident the Massachusetts turned round to make a lee anchorage under the Long Island shore until the abatement of the gale. It was very thick, and the wind subsequently shifted from east, southeast to the northward. At the time the Bristol passed the Massachusetts the usual signals were exchanged, and everything was apparently as usual with her. The steamer Providence, of the Fall River line, which left New York last evening with about 100 passengers, laid to at the head of the Sound for a change, and the Bristol at 4 o'clock, off New Haven, with good weather. She was due at Newport by noon to-day.

The storm on the Hudson river last night was the heaviest known in many years. The steamer Mary Powell, from New York, did not reach Poughkeepsie till 3 o'clock this morning, eight hours behind time. The Thomas Correll arrived at 4 o'clock, nine hours behind time. The Poughkeepsie boat John J. Hasbrouck has not yet arrived (10:20 a. m.).

A violent gale from the north prevails at Vineyard Haven. The schooner Adie and Nellie, of St. John, N. B., from St. Martin's for New Brunswick with a cargo of salt, parted one of her anchor chains and went ashore on Canal flat this morning. She lies on a sandy bottom.

A Richmond, Va., dispatch says all the streams have risen owing to the storm, and some damage has been done to railways by washouts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The storm of yesterday had the lowest pressure south of Maine and Nova Scotia. The center of the cyclone of the Gulf passed yesterday afternoon midway between Norfolk and Washington, left the coast near Cape May, and probably pursued a northeasterly path about one hundred miles from the coast. Rain is now falling in New England; elsewhere the weather is clear or partly cloudy. There has been a somewhat fall in temperature. The winds in general are northerly. There has been a slight rise in the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers, and a rise of 26 inches in Augusta.

The grand jury of Baltimore county, Md., yesterday found a "true bill" on the presentment against Judge Yellott for drunkenness, &c. There are five counts in the indictment.

At 3 o'clock this morning a fire in Nautrauke, a mining town 7 miles below Walkersburg, Pa., destroyed 14 buildings. Loss \$25,000. Mostly insured. Incendiary origin.

News of the Day.

The excursion train from the Penny-packer reunion, held near Schuylkill, Penn., yesterday, on the Pottsville Valley Railroad, when near Pottsville, last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, was badly wrecked by the rains washing out the track for some distance. There were about two hundred persons on the train. Up to 9:30 this morning dispatches show twelve persons to have been killed and about fifty wounded. Owing to the confusion and excitement, it is impossible to obtain any names yet or the exact number of killed and wounded. The names of the killed, whose bodies have been recovered, are as follows:—Isaac Tustin, Jonas Tustin, Wm. Hallman, Mrs. Wm. Hallman, Frank Kiley, Geo. Griffith and Nathan Penny-packer. The number of wounded actually found up to 1 p. m. is forty-three. The following are some of the names:—W. A. Moore, face and body cut; Frank Moore, cut and bruised; Oliver Pitzer, leg broken and otherwise injured; J. J. Tustin, thigh fractured; Harmond Anderson, badly bruised about the head; J. H. Evans, Joseph Anderson, E. P. Pearce, and Mrs. Price, badly injured about the head and body; Wm. Penny-packer, jaw broken and otherwise injured about the body; Mrs. and Mrs. Matting Anderson, Mrs. and Mrs. Isaac Haslam, Horace Litchaw, and Mrs. Albert Litchaw, with broken legs, internal injuries and severe lacerations about their heads and faces; M. E. Penny-packer, jaw broken; H. Penny-packer, arm broken; Mrs. H. Penny-packer, ribs broken; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Emery, badly bruised; J. B. McClellan, arm broken; and Abraham Penny-packer, rib broken. The killed and wounded were mostly residents of Pottsville. Three passenger coaches and the engine were badly wrecked.

A large portion of the marble ceiling of the portion of the Patent Office at Washington fell early yesterday morning. It had been weakened by the effects of fire and water during the fire. The temporary roof has not yet been provided, and the canvas used as a substitute covering is ineffectual, many parts of the building were flooded, and all the employees were at work removing the debris of the portions of the building. The entire north hall, occupied by the Patent Office, was also flooded, and there was a scene of hurry and excitement in removing papers and transferring the clerks to the lower floor, or wherever a dry spot could be found.

The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company of New York loses \$60,000 by Gilman's forgery, the American Exchange Bank \$50,000, and Henry Talmadge & Co. \$15,000. A Deputy Sheriff still holds possession of Gilman's office in Philadelphia. It is believed that a large safe in this office, which is secured by a combination lock, contains papers which would throw light upon all of Gilman's operations. Mr. Talmadge said yesterday that this safe might be located upon them if they could procure legal authority, but he did not know whether this would be done by day or not.

There were three persons drowned in the wreck of the south bound Oswego and Philadelphia express, on the Biville division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, last night, the engineer, conductor, and a lady passenger, name unknown. There may be others. The train lies in the river some distance from shore, where it was washed by the force of the current of the creek. The wreckage, baggage master, fireman and several others saved their lives by swimming, and reached the shore very much exhausted.

There were no deaths at Fernandina yesterday. Nine new cases of yellow fever are reported. Capt. March, of the schooner Emma Mc Adams, is reported to be dying. Dr. Simmonds, of Charleston, arrived at Fernandina yesterday. Major Riddle is improving. A dispatch from Dr. McFarland, the physician sent to Fort Royal from Savannah, says the disease there is yellow fever, but there is no need of assistance, as the population of the town is only about fifty whites and the same number of blacks.

The steamer Massachusetts, from New York to Providence, went ashore near Horton's Point, Long Island Sound, at 12 o'clock last night. She lies about four hundred feet from shore, full of water. The passengers are all safe and will be landed by the next tide.

The accident to the passenger train south, on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, last night, was caused by the track being washed away above Coatesville. The engine was upset, and the engineer, Amos Peacock, killed, and the fireman badly slashed.

Archbishop Bayley's remains were put on the palace car "Ocean," which was attached to the limited express train, which left Newark at 9:50 a. m. and arrived in Baltimore at 3 p. m. to-day.

Mr. Thomas Donaldson, a leading member of the Maryland bar, died about noon yesterday, at his home, in Howard county.

A fast freight train on the Delaware and Hudson R. R. ran off the track last night, near Milford station, 22 miles north of Corbouldale. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. Pat. Riley, the engineer was scalded to death and Michael Merrick, the fireman, was crushed under the tender and died before he could be rescued. A brakeman, named Jones, was also badly injured. The section watchman reports examining the switch half an hour before the accident, which was undoubtedly caused by strikers.

Two French ladies, Mrs. DeLuzac and her sister, residing at Coatesville, in attempting to drive across the Boston and Albany R. R. at the crossing between Coatesville and Pottsville, yesterday, were struck by the locomotive of an express train and both killed.

American Board of Missions.
At yesterday's session of the American Board of Foreign Missions, at Providence, R. I., Rev. Dr. Wellman presented a report of the Micronesian Mission showing the favorable condition of that mission. The report stated that the Micronesians were preparing to send missions to other islands.

A committee from the Dakota Mission reported great success, stating that the Indians were taught the arts of civilization as well as religion.

Rev. Mr. Atwood reported in general terms the prosperity of the Sulu Mission.

The Committee on the Mahatma Mission reported the work embarrassed by famines.

Dr. Dana made a favorable report on the Ceylon and Madura Missions.

Dr. Marks reported excellent progress in the North China Mission. He says native pastors have been established.

Dr. Williams spoke strongly against the treatment of Chinese in America.

Rev. Charles Hartwell gave an encouraging account of the South China Mission.

Rev. Dr. Fowler reported the most encouraging success in Japan.

The Committee on Austria reported a great need of more laborers in the field.

Rev. Dr. Thompson presented a report on the Turkish Mission. Notwithstanding the evils of the war, the mission, it says, is flourishing.

The meeting of the Women's Board of Missions was largely attended.

Mrs. Bates, the Treasurer, reported that \$2,000 was asked for the ensuing year.

Remarks were followed by Mrs. Shaw, of Micronesia; Miss Mary Porter, of Pekin, China; Mrs. Farnsworth, of Colorado; Mrs. Schaffner, of Austria; Mrs. Hartwell, from Eastern China, and Mr. Bissell, of the Mahatma Mission.

After a prayer of reconsecration by Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Carrie B. Eden urged the need of sustaining Mrs. Walker in her work at Auburndale for the children of missionaries.

Colored Republicans vs. White Workmen.

HALL'S HILL, ALEXANDRIA CO., Oct. 4.—"The independent greenback workmen's party," or rather two of its representatives, held a meeting at the colored people's school house, at Hall's Hill, in Alexandria county, last evening. There were about twenty persons present, mostly colored. What few whites attended did so from curiosity and not sympathy, and the sentiments there uttered and the arguments used, were so utterly at variance with their old fashioned ideas about "paying your honest debts," that the I. G. W. P. secured no converts.

The meeting was opened by a gentleman named Motter, who told the audience that both the conservative and republican parties were dishonest, and that he, although only a "country eldopopper," had organized in Alexandria a workmen's party to teach the people honesty. His audience were in doubt which of the two great parties he had lopped out of, but, after a careful inspection of the man, and consideration of his remarks, they wisely concluded that whichever of the parties he hopped from had been purified by his leaving. He concluded by saying that he did not know exactly what he was talking about, or words to that effect, and introduced a young man named Green, who started rather slow at first, but soon warmed to his work. He regretted exceedingly that he did not have a copy of the platform of the I. G. W. P., but he would dilate on a few of the planks in it. He said the platform was a long one, and so his hearers thought, for as it took him 2½ hours to explain two of the planks. The election day would pass before he could show up the balance of the lumber yard. He claimed that if there was any creed or doctrine that he was perfect in, it was finance, so Fig Iron Kelly, of Pennsylvania, had better look to his laurels. Although Mr. Green is only 21 years of age, and has never voted, he would have voted for Peter Cooper. He was very severe on the "blasted bondholders," and that haven (Heaven) of their hopes—Wall street. They bought Congress, the President, the Cabinet, and just, but by no means less, the Legislature of Virginia. Forty of the latter changed their feeble minds and voted for the Funding bill, because they were paid to do so. He said that readjustment of the State debt meant repudiation, and that it was "a glorious pill for our creditors to swallow." He wanted greenbacks issued by the million, our State debt repudiated, the nation's bonds called in and redeemed in greenbacks, then wages would increase and work be plenty, and the blasted bondholder would invest his ill gotten gains in the idle lands of Prince William and Alexandria counties. He said that the greenback circulation should be increased to twenty-one hundred millions, and when asked by one of his white auditors how and when such an amount could be redeemed, replied:—"Redemption is a fallacy." Finally he asserted that he had made a dozen speeches in Alexandria and the lower portion of the county; that he edited a newspaper, and had challenged all the opposite candidates, and, like a Baptist, he had none dared meet him. In conclusion he pitched into J. B. Syphax, the colored republican candidate for the Legislature, and said that Syphax attempted a reply to one of his speeches, but all he could say was to ask the colored men to vote for him because of his color.

The speaker reckoned without his host. Dr. unexpectedly, at that moment Syphax walked into the room. John is somewhat ubiquitous, and generally turns up when least anticipated. He had his war paint on, and when he heard Mr. Green abuse him, his eye had a dangerous gleam in it that betokened no good to the youthful financial giant.

Syphax pitched in lively, and, believe me, the feathers flew. His first compliments were paid to Mr. Motter, and he showed how the ticket of the greenbackers was framed, i. e., by a few disaffected democrats and sure-headed republicans. He belittled Mr. Motter without gloves and said, in the beginning of the movement that gentleman had promised that he (Syphax) should be one of the workmen's nominees.

Then, turning to Mr. Green—well, exasperation is no name for it Syphax gave him down and upper cut, tierce, point and thrust. I cannot attempt to follow him, but the yells of delight from his colored auditors were heard in the night as far as Bull's Cross Roads. He said he had no coward blood in his veins, and that he would meet Mr. Greene in Sarcapa Hall, market space or anywhere else and discuss the issues with him, or any of his friends, at any time; that he had not been challenged, as Mr. Greene had stated, to meet him, and dared not do it. On the contrary he had a slight opportunity, but failed to meet him, but few, he said, would hold their meetings secretly and without due publicity, in order to prevent their opponents from speaking. In Jefferson district the workmen passed a resolution to prevent open discussion by refusing to hear anyone unless specially invited. He closed his really well-worded and equally well delivered address by warning Mr. Greene not to misrepresent him in future; that he (Syphax) was treading his native heath, and would follow him wherever he went. Where is Mr. Greene from, anyway? Got any more of those I. G. W. fellows? If so, send them up; another meeting here settles them.

The Eastern War.
Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs a long account of Wednesday's battle, which appears to have been undecided. He says his outposts withdrew from Great Kanlar, which is probably the position the capture of which by General Melikoff was described in the London Daily News' special from Karajab yesterday. The Russian attacks on Little Kanlar and Kizil-Turks, being threatened by six battalions, assumed the offensive. They stormed Gladi-Dagh, and after five hours' fighting pursued the Russians to Arpatchi. Night stopped the conflict. Both sides maintained their positions. Moukhtar Pasha estimated the Russian loss at five thousand. The Turkish loss is unknown. East Pasha was wounded. There was no fighting on Thursday except near Karajab, of which the dispatch gives no details. The rumor that two Russian Generals were killed is unfounded. The Porte, in a dispatch to its representatives abroad, claims that Moukhtar gained an overwhelming victory.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A Berlin dispatch to the Post says: "The Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 5200 men up to Sept. 27."

The same dispatch says: "The Russian grain harvest is disappointing both in quality and quantity. The wet weather in August and the scarcity of laborers are assigned as the causes of the short yield."

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS.—The result of the late primary election in Fauquier county, was as follows:

For the Senate—James V. Brooks 919, B. F. Rice 307, Wm. Smith 208.

For the House of Delegates—W. B. G. Shumate 629, C. T. Green 596, A. G. Green 456, Charles H. Gordon 232, S. G. Embury 205, W. H. Lake 241, H. B. Kerrick 78.

Messrs. Shumate and C. T. Green are therefore candidates for the House of Delegates. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Rice are candidates for the State Senate from the Fauquier district.

H. M. J. Goode has been nominated for the House of Delegates from Charlotte county.

The New York Tribune states that the Brown's and Malters' Insurance Company of New York has had its capital impaired to the amount of \$120,000. The trouble appears to have arisen from irregularities in the affairs of the company. An assessment of six per cent. has been made on the stockholders to cover the deficiency.

Letter from Leesburg.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
LEESBURG, VA., Oct. 4, 1877.—About a year ago a gentleman, near Wheatland, bought a tract of about 130 acres for \$30.50 per acre, and improved it by a barn and some other matters. I understand he sold it a few days since for \$50 per acre, realizing \$1,000 profit on his investment. This land is near Clark's Gap, on the road to Waterford. Another property consisting of 75 acres, which was sold less than two years ago for \$55, together with some 55 acres, sold for about \$50, was recently resold, at private sale, at \$75 per acre for the whole. No "improvements," in legal parlance, had been put upon it. This land lies near Lincoln. The original sales were made by order of Court; the recent ones at private sale. Now a question in morals arises thus: Who is entitled fairly and equitably to the increased price of this land? The original debtors, (for they were sold for debts,) or the purchaser at the sale by Court? Why should he have more than his original purchase money, as is contended in the case of the holder of State bonds, who may have bought them from someone who was compelled to sell, and therefore sold at a loss? Is real estate actually any more sacred than bonded property? Has a man the right to speculate in lands and not in bonds? Many persons are so situated that they cannot derive profit from lands; women and infirm people and children, and persons under disability, whose funds must be invested, and who are non producers, and consequently consumers, and of the class which renders land valuable by affording mouths to eat the fruits of the earth which are raised by the farmers. The statement of the case is its own answer. I understand that immense quantities of fertilizers have been sold in Loudoun this season, and the opinion has been expressed that should there be a failure of the wheat crop next year Loudoun county will be broke. One dealer told me he had sold more than 200 tons, and mainly either for cash or 30 days, or 60 days paper, and not, as heretofore, on 12 months' credit. The deductions were made so strong that the farmer who had not the cash could not afford to borrow it, and saved by so doing. I think such a sale and sheep will probably be as profitable, perhaps more so, this year as last year, and as the gentleman mentioned above said, there is a way of "returning to our mothers," I would put this question: Why should the consumer from sheep, the wool and the lambs, be benefited by their owners, and the consumer of the bonds constitute their own "blasted bondholder?" Is there really any difference in principle in investments made in bonds, mortgages, land, sheep or cattle? Are sharpness and boldness in operating in lands and stock any more justifiable than the same traits in operating in bonds? Now I own no bonds, and therefore can have no bond of sympathy with bondholders, but it is simply right for the property holder as for the other to have the advantage of his shrewdness and courage in operating.

A Wasted Life.
John W. Turnbull, twenty-eight years of age, shot himself in the head with a pistol yesterday at noon in a room of a respectable house in Baltimore, and died almost instantly, as the ball severed the jugular vein and entered the brain.

The Baltimore American in its account of the melancholy affair says:—He was well educated, and having early shown a taste for music was given the benefit of the best tuition, which resulted in his becoming an accomplished musician. He had a fine voice, and was invited to evening parties given by fashionable people. He also sang at church festivals and entertainments, and occasionally appeared in the choir of the Catholic Cathedral. Until very lately he was a remarkably handsome young man, and his manners were engaging. About five years ago he commenced to indulge in mild dissipation, and bad habits grew upon him very rapidly. He continued, however, to associate with people of the circle of society in which his relatives moved. During the past year or two he acquired a reputation that made him an unwelcome guest where he had been formerly received with cordiality. He grew more and more addicted to dissipated associations. Mental and physical disease, brought about by intemperance, led to his being placed for a short time in an asylum, where, under skillful treatment, he recovered his mental faculties and bodily health. For awhile after this he was industrious and attended to business, but soon went back to his old habits.

During the absence of his father, mother and sisters in Europe about 2 months ago he married a girl of tender years, named Angelina Jarboe. Turnbull's marriage did not improve his morals. Other women claimed his attention. The locality in which he took his life is quite notorious, and the very name of the street suggests the character of the house. He seems to have been devoted to a girl named Christina Keller, who also goes by the name of Jennie Halstead. The facts immediately connected with the suicide are embodied in the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury test, a synopsis of which is hereto appended:

Mollie Shannon, a middle-aged woman, the keeper of the house, testified that Turnbull was a frequent visitor. He came yesterday morning at 9 o'clock to see "Jessie," and they had a bottle of "blunderer" together, for which he paid \$5. While in a room up stairs he went out for a bottle of wine. He was laboring and apparently bent on an extensive revel. At fifteen minutes after 12 o'clock the woman Shannon was called up stairs and saw Turnbull in bed, dying from a pistol shot wound in the back of the right ear. He bled very freely.

Jessie Halstead, the girl in question, testified to being present with Turnbull in the house, &c. They drank together at intervals. Just after the clock struck twelve at noon he asked her to get him a drink of his water, as the water in the goblet on the toilet table was warm. She went into a room in the rear and called to a servant in the yard to bring up the ice water. While there she heard a pistol shot, and according to her own statement, was afraid to return to the room until she called the woman Shannon. Turnbull had shot himself in the head and died in a few minutes. He had the doctor, who was sent for, arrived.

Vestry Resolutions.
At a regular meeting of the vestry of Christ Church, Fairfax parish, Va., held October 1, 1877, the following resolutions and resolutions were adopted, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in his wise and inscrutable providence, to remove suddenly from our midst our friend and co-laborer in this country, William Gastner, deceased, &c.,

Resolved, That in the death of